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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

REPORTS CCF STRENGTHENS DEFENSES IN SOUTH CHINA; RUMORS CLASH WITH SOVIET TROOPS IN MUKDEN

Reports in the Hong Kong Chinese-language newspapers of the period 24 December 1950 to 7 January 1951 reveal that Chinese Communist military activities are increasing in many areas. The Fifth and Sixth Field Armies are reported to have been organized. The CCF in Kwangtung are being reinforced by the people's militia; defenses of strategic areas are being strengthened; and military materiel is being dispersed from urban areas. Kwangtung is adopting measures to screen enemy special agents.

A detachment of the Third Field Force is rumored to have clashed with Soviet troops near Mukden resulting in many casualties to both sides.

An Indochinese French newspaper reports, on 27 November 1950, that some 1,600,000 KMT guerrillas are still active on the China mainland.

CCF ORGANIZING TWO NEW FIELD ARMIES -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 28 Dec 50

Taihoku, 27 December -- The Chung-lien-she [presumably China Union Press] reports that the Soviet Union is now helping the Chinese Communists organize and equip two new field armies, the Fifth under the command of Nieh Jung-chen and the Sixth under the command of Yeh Chien-ying. The total strength of these two armies is said to be about 100,000.

It is believed that the Chinese Communists are organizing these forces in preparation for war on all fronts.

PLANS TO REORGANIZE KWANGTUNG CCF COLUMNS -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 24 Dec 50

Canton, 23 December -- A military conference of all column commanders of the Kwangtung Military District was called on 18 December 1950 by Yeh Chien-ying and Hung Hsueh-chih (1) [numbers refer to appended characters], commander

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and deputy commander, respectively, of the above-mentioned district. The conference was held at the Military District Headquarters, located on Fa-ch'eng Road in Canton, and was attended by Tseng Sheng, commander of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Column; Wu Yu-heng (2), commander of the Central Kwangtung Column; Lin P'ing (3), commander of the Kwangtung-Kiangsi-Hunan Border Column; Liang Kuang (4), commander of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Border Column; and Wu K'o (5), deputy commander of the Hainan Column representing Feng Pai-chu (6).

It is reported that decisions were adopted at this conference to reorganize the various units, such as people's militia, local self-defense units, etc., attached to the columns to strengthen local defense. It was also decided to establish a military mobilization unit (chan-chi tung-yuan-tui) in each military subdistrict to take charge of the guidance and training of local /defense/ units and to assume the responsibility of alerting those local units for combat duties in time of emergency in accordance with orders issued by the commander or deputy commander of the military subdistrict. Each military subdistrict will be required to assume the responsibility of repairing defense installations, of stationing required troops, and of carrying out antiguerrilla operations in the villages under its jurisdiction.

SETS UP GARRISON COMMAND HEADQUARTERS AT TUNG-CHIANG -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 30 Dec 50

It has been reported that many clashes have occurred as a result of stationing various units which are under different commands along the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway. To solve this problem, the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee has established the Tung-chiang Nan-an Garrison Command Headquarters of the East Kwangtung District with Ch'en Hsiung (7) in command. Ch'en Hsiung is concurrently the commander of the Forty-first Army of the Fifteenth Army Group of the Fourth Field Army.

The Kwangtung Military District is also reported to have reinforced its southern coastal area and repaired its fortresses and highways in this locality in view of the present international crisis.

STRENGTHENS DEFENSE OF EAST KWANGTUNG AREA -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 5 Jan 51

Swatow, 4 January -- It is reported that a total of 50,000 Chinese Communist troops are stationed in the Ch'ao-chou--Swatow area. The 123d Division, Forty-first Army, Fourth Field Army and the Peiping Detachment of the PLA are still stationed in this area. In addition, the Twenty-first Army of the Third Field Army has been brought in to reinforce these troops because of recent KMT air reconnaissance flights over the area and the disposition of KMT vessels along the coast which threaten the immediate area. In addition to the above forces, it is reported that an artillery regiment and four other regiments are under the direct control of the Ch'ao-chou--Swatow Military Subdistrict.

FORMS DEFENSE COMMITTEE -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 26 Dec 50

It is reported that the Central Kwangtung Defense Reconstruction Committee was formed to strengthen the defense of central Kwangtung which includes the four hsiens: Hsin-hui, T'ai-shan, Ch'ih-ch'i, and Yang-chiang. This area covers many important harbors and some 60 or 70 small islands.

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One of the most important harbors is Yai-men of Hsin-hui. Nan-p'eng Tao in Yang-chiang is in a strategic position because it controls the majority of the communications routes in this area. It is further reported that all islands in the area have been liberated, that bandits have been suppressed, and that reconstruction activities are now in progress.

THIRD FIELD ARMY UNITS MOVE INTO KWANGTUNG, KWANGSI -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 4 Jan 51

Canton, 3 January -- It has been reported that units of Liu Po-ch'eng's Second Field Army and Lin Piao's Fourth Field Army are stationed on the Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung borders. An engineer on the Heng-yang Railway reported that on 1 December 1950, troops of the Third Field Army started to move from East China into Hang-yang en route to Kwangsi and Kwangtung. Reports reveal that approximately three infantry divisions and two artillery regiments are moving into Kwangsi toward the Viet Nam border, and that three infantry divisions and one artillery regiment are moving into the Tung-chiang area of Kwangtung.

KWANGTUNG RECRUITS 100,000 YOUTHS -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 30 Dec 50

Canton, 29 December -- In compliance with an order from the Central and South China Military District, Kwangtung has been recruiting young workers and students to fill its quota of 100,000 land, sea, air and tank personnel. Some recruits will be trained in Wuhan and others will be trained in the newly organized land, air, and sea cadre schools in Kwangtung. Reports indicate that most of the instructors for these schools are Soviet personnel with combat experience in World War II. It is further revealed that as of 27 December 1950, 7,935 students and 100 store workers have enlisted.

MOVES TROOPS TO CHEKIANG COASTAL AREA -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 7 Jan 51

Taihoku, 6 January -- It is reported that one CCF division has been transferred from the west to the coastal area of Chekiang, opposite Ta-ch'en Tao. An unconfirmed report states that islands in this vicinity controlled by KMT forces have recently been under heavy Communist fire.

LAYS MINES IN SOUTH CHINA COASTAL AREA -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 4 Jan 51

Taihoku, 3 January -- The KMT Defense Ministry reports that Chinese Communist naval forces are laying mines 50 miles northeast of Hong Kong and also in areas 10 miles off the coast of South China. It is reported that this action is being taken to prevent a large-scale landing by KMT forces in this area.

NEW ARSENAL BUILT AT FANG-CH'ENG -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 1 Jan 51

Canton, 31 December -- It is reported that to provide a more adequate supply to the Viet Minh forces, the Chinese Communists established the Fourth Arsenal of the Central and South China Military District at Fang-ch'eng, Kwangtung Province, on 3 December 1950. This arsenal will produce rifle ammunition and artillery shells to be shipped to Viet Nam.

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SHIH-CH'I ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS MOVED TO RURAL AREA -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 3 Jan 51

Arms and ammunitions confiscated by the Chung-shan Hsien government and formerly stored at Shih-ch'i have already been removed, in compliance with the dispersal program, to Hao-t'u Hsiang in the Second District. They are now stored and sealed in five houses owned by former officials.

SETS UP AGENCY TO CHECK INFILTRATION -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 5 Jan 51

Canton, 4 January -- The Kwangtung Provincial People's government formally set up Branch Bureau No 5 of the Border Defense Bureau (pien-fang-chu) of the Public Security Bureau at Canton on 1 January 1951 with Yeh Chien-ying as chief. The establishment of this branch bureau was recently ordered by the Central People's government to check and annihilate KMT and enemy special agents who have been infiltrating the province.

It is also reported that offices of this branch bureau were established at Shen-ch'uan Pao-an Hsien; San-ch'ang, Chung-shan Hsien; Chiang-men, Hsin-hui Hsien; as well as at Fort Bayard, Yang-chiang, and Swatow for the purpose of defending the border areas. To tighten the controls for defense, all travelers going to and from Macao and the Ssu-i area must go through Chiang-men for inspection so that all undesirable characters attempting to infiltrate Kwangtung and cause chaos within the borders may be screened.

REPORTS SOVIET, CCF TROOPS CLASH IN MUKDEN -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 28 Dec 50

Taihoku, 27 December -- It is reported by the Chung-lien-she [presumably China Union Press] that a Soviet force stationed near Mukden to guard the railroad and a detachment of Ch'en I's Third Field Army recently transferred from South China to the Northeast clashed on 6 December 1950 in Mukden. The exchange of fire, which lasted for some 3 hours, it is said, caused many casualties to both sides.

To appease the Moscow authorities for the incident, it is reported that the Central People's government immediately issued an order to transfer the detachment concerned to the Korean front lines and dispatched a delegation headed by Liu Shao-ch'i to Moscow to apologize for the incident.

1,600,000 GUERRILLAS, 600,000 WELL ARMED, IN RED CHINA -- Phnom Penh, La Liberte, 27 Nov 50

Taihoku, 26 November -- A spokesman for the Ministry of Defense in Taihoku states that there are now 1,600,000 guerrillas in Communist China, 600,000 of whom are well armed. The effectiveness of these guerrilla groups varies according to the region, he said.

In this connection, he pointed out that scarcely 18,500 guerrillas are operating in the Northeast, where the Red regime is most strongly entrenched, but about 180,000 are active in North China where he claimed Communist control is daily becoming weaker. The spokesman said about 400,000 rebels are fighting in Central China, even in the face of Communist repression.

Southwestern and Southeastern China have about 420,000 guerrillas, he declared in rounding out the picture, and South China rebel Nationalist forces are estimated at 600,000. Resistance to the Peiping government is increasing every day in South China, the spokesman concluded.

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